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El Palacio

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PUEBLO WARRIOR'S INVOCATION

BY INA SIZER CASSIDY

Lords of the Six World Quarters,
The North and the West, the South and the East;
Lords of the Up Above and the Down Below!
For your defense I come!
I bring you my war club,
I bring you my flint,
I bring you my shield and my bow.
Lords of the Earth and the Sky,
I give you of my strength,
I give you of my life and my death.
Lords of the Earth and the Sky
Your protection I pray!
Make of my enemies a weak woman;
Make their arrows of no avail
Against my painted shield.
Lords of the Six World Quarters,
Give me of your strength and your wisdom;
Lords of the nethermost world quarters
Your son comes before you now;
Listen to my song and my dance,
O Brothers!
Listen to my prayers!

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy.

NAVAJO ROMANCE

Bought by the French Government for the Luxembourg at 1927 Exhibition of Artists at Allard Gallery, Paris

GERALD CASSIDY

Cincinnati has given America a number of painters of prominence, such as Duvenek, Ufer, Sharp and the subject of this sketch, Gerald Cassidy. It was there he was born on November 10, 1879, the son of Edwin B. and Olive E. Crouch Cassidy. There he studied drawing and won a first prize under Duvenek who loomed large in the American art world in those days. Like so many others of that period, Cassidy made commercial art and especially lithography the stepping stone to achievements in painting. He had few if any equals in drawing on stone. He continued his art studies at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League. Ill health compelled him to seek the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast 25 years ago and fifteen years ago he took up his residence in Santa Fe where he built himself a home on Canyon Road, a home that is one of the landmarks of the City because of its fine Santa Fe architecture and its many treasures and antiquities. Last year with Mrs. Cassidy, he visited and lived for a time in Paris, Vienna, Tunis and other European and African places famous in art and histoy. He won recognition from foreign art lovers and critics and the French Government bought for the Luxenbourg his "Navajo Romance," while at the International Exhibition in Berlin, his painting "The Orange Woman" was the first to be sold, being acquired by the Municipality.

Mr. Cassidy was awarded the grand prize and gold medal for his murals illustrating the life of the Cliff Dwellers in the Southwest, at the Panama-California Exposition in 1915, and the murals are still the price-

less possession of the municipality of San Diego. Mr. Cassidy is represented by paintings in the Freer Collection, Washington, D. C., in the art galleries of the Museum of New Mexico at Santa Fe, in the affiliated Museum at San Diego, California; in the Christian College, at Canton, China; and in many other galleries and homes. His excellence as a portrait painter brought him many commissions including four from the Historical Society of New Mexico, while his portrait of the Mayo brothers of Rochester, Minn., has been widely exhibited, reproduced and praised. Among the societies in which he has membership are The National Club, the Salmagundi Club, the Arts Club of Washington, D. C., and the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Mr. Cassidy counts among his achievements historical murals such as he is at present completing for the Golden, Colorado, High School, and such as the magnificent two murals of the capture of Hawikuh by the Spaniards, which were painted for the Oñate Theater at Santa Fe.

Mrs. Cassidy is wellknown as a writer and has made herself a name as a promoter of Indian handicrafts. She has achieved success herself as an artistic worker in handicrafts and arts.

Mr. Cassidy has exhibited regularly in the Art Museum, and Santa Feans had the joy of viewing his works in oil, in water color, as engraver and lithographer, before they were shown in Boston, Chicago, New York, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and elsewhere. Mr. Cassidy is a master of light and color, especially as they characterize the Desert and the Southwest Indian country. He is a poet and a dreamer and at the same time a thinker and keen analyst. He seeks first of all beauty, the quest of the artists of all ages, and whatever subject

or theme he chooses to represent becomes beautiful under the touch of his brush or pencil. To him truth is never ugly and realism can be clothed in the garments of light and color so as to reveal the harmony and symmetry of the Universe in its constituent parts.

Mr. Cassidy's friends therefore looked forward with pleasant anticipation to his exhibit of paintings, the result of his year's visit to Europe and northern Africa. This exhibit hangs in the Art Museum this month and its inauguration was signalized with a reception and tea tendered Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy by the Woman's Museum Board. The affair was largely attended and proved a most pleasant occasion. The pictures filled two alcoves and all except four had been shown in Paris where the exhibit was acclaimed by press and critics.

It is interesting to compare so fine a painting as "The Arab" with the earlier work "Cui Bono," one of the prized possessions of the Museum. It proves the consistency in Cassidy's development and growth, for the earlier bears in it all the promise of the later, which is richer in color, freer in movement, more sophisticated in the landscape background but equally as keen in discernment of racial psychology. In one you have the descendant of a race isolated for centuries on an unknown continent, and in the other a descendant of a Carthagenian soldier, perhaps, in Hannibal's Army, whose ancestors were in constant contact with streams of migrations,—conquerors and conquered,—on the shores of the Mediterranean. Further portrait studies such as "Camel Driver" "Bedouin Man," "Bedouin Woman," "Arab Noble," emphasize Cassidy's insight into character, even his own, as the self-portrait with its deep-set eyes that symbolize the quest for the unattainable,

for beauty, for the ultimate in philosophy and life, so vividly emphasizes. "The Water Carrier" painted in Italy, is in different mood, but lovely in color, and bringing out the illustrator in Cassidy, the desire to tell a story in revealing a character. The landscapes have virility, the strength of maturity and certainty of technique. "Mosque Sidi Maharez, Place Bab Souike, Tunis" is a canvas any museum would be proud to own. "Sidi Bou Said," a difficult study in color arrangement because of the brilliant whiteness of every house in that charmingly located suburb and port of ancient Carthage, is attractively accomplished. The three scenes from Villefranche-sur-Mer are altogether charming while "Roquebrun" is impressive in the handling of the mass of the tower as contrasted with the subordinated background of Mediterranean beauty. "Palermo" is a colorful marine, a glimpse of a famous harbor; and "Fiesole" will awaken poignant memories in those who know their Italy. Intimate in their beauty are "The Tea House" and "The Court Yard" in Vienna, tree-embowered views from the windows of the Pension occupied by the Cassidys during their stay in the gay Capital on the Danube. One still life, "Tunisian Boquet," is iridescent against a background of greens of foliage and a well wrought vase, on a table covered with an Oriental blanket. The friends of Mr. Cassidy have a warrant in the exhibit for their declaration that the artist has reached new heights of achievement and has won himself a place that is enviable in American art. The following is a list of the paintings:

1. The Arab
2. Roquebrun
3. Fiesole
4. Palermo

5. Sidi Bou Said
6. Bedouin Woman
7. A Tunisian Bouquet
8. Camel Driver—Bedouin Man
9. Mosque Sidi Maharez, Place Bab Souike, Tunis
10. An Arab Noble
11. On the Balcony, Villefranche-sur-Mer
12. Street Scene, Villefranche-sur-Mer
13. Villefranche-sur-Mer
14. The Tea House, Vienna
15. The Court Yard, Vienna
16. The Water Carrier, Italy
17. Self Portrait

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

By Dr. R. V. Magoffin,

President of the Archaeological Institute of America.

As the ancient world gives up its dead it seems as though there is nothing new in the world.

A foreign firm of world famed makers of glass proclaimed some time ago the discovery of the method of making perfectly clear yellow-white glass: a few weeks later came the real discovery. In Egypt, a complete table set of clear yellow-white glass of 150 pieces comes unbroken from the excavation of an ancient city in the stratum that dates from the second century B. C. Behold, a glass idol shattered!

In clearing away the old wall on the Acropolis hill at Athens, which Themistocles about 500 years B. C. had to build very hurriedly using anything that came to

hand, there were found in the debris two marble slabs with sculptured reliefs on them. One of them shows a fine fight between a dog and a cat. But the other portrays the start of a real struggle. In the center of the sculptured slab two young men stand, hockey sticks in hand, the ball on the ground between the sticks, and the referee about to give the signal for the game to begin.

Our boys whip tops at the regular top season. The boys in ancient times did not know that sport, we may be sure. So we thought, until a few years ago. In a museum in Baltimore there is now an ancient Greek dish that was painted and fired some 2500 years ago. In the center of its bowl a painted design shows two persons, a man and a boy, and some sort of object on the ground between them. The man holds a short stick, from which hang five little strips painted black. They represent leather. The object on the ground is a big wooden top. The man is whipping it, and it spins there as nicely as any top of the most modern make.

But of course the ancient Greek or Roman, boy did not know the luxury of that greatest juvenile necessity, a pocket knife. Didn't he, though? There have come to many of our museums in the last few years from the recent excavations, scores of ancient pocket knives, a good many with the blades of bronze still in them. Bronze will cut as sharply as steel, but it must be honed or stropped more often. If, however, our knife blades are a bit better than those of two or three thousand years ago, the handles of bone and ivory on the ancient knives are beautiful, whereas ours are ugly. One handle of ivory is carved to represent the figure of an Atlas, another is like a marble table leg, another represents a full armed gladiator, another is like a fish, and so on for scores of different handles of beautiful shapes.

A half century ago a fortune was made by the invention of the safety pin. Some ancient person will rise from the dead one of these times and sue for accumulated royalties. The safety pin in bronze, in silver, and in gold, with pin, bow, catch, and all -except that all the thousand varieties are artistic in shape without losing safety value - are now by the hundreds in every good museum, and many of them go back in date a thousand years more B. C. than we are since.

But of course we beat those ancients in sewers. If digging them up and keeping them in public view is the criterion, we certainly do. The excavations of Sir Arthur Evans at Cnossus in Crete laid bare a sewage system of some 2500 years or so B. C. about as good as ours of today. The lead water pipes in Pompeii and Ostia are only 2000 years old. Yet in one of the houses in the Street of Abundance at Pompeii which was excavated only last summer, you can turn on the ancient faucet, just like ours, and the fountains will play for you from the same openings through which the water sprayed or shot two millenia ago.

It begins to look as if we do nothing that they also did not know how to do. They shot craps, they played checkers and parchesi, they had perfect form in leg action in the sprints and the distance races, they threw the discus, they used knucks instead of gloves in boxing, they wore clothes as short, as brilliantly colored, and as diaphanous as any that show off the dancer, the actress, or the debutante of today. Icarus had no harder luck than many an aviator of this day of grace; Tantalus was just as thirsty as any modern American. Many a winning charioteer drove as many races as any modern jockey ever rode and made as much money; the ancient gladiator had even more lady devotees than the modern prize fighter.

Was it Soloman who said there was nothing new under the sun? No wonder he is famous as a wise man.—*Science Service.*

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Lummis Was Right!

Convinced that there is a vast field of living archaeology among the little-known modern Indian races of Mexico, that it can cast as much light on their ancient past as ruined temples and hieroglyphics, Dr. Frans Blom, archaeologist of Tulane University in New Orleans, has just left Mexico City for Chiapas, to prove the dictum of Dr. Charles F. Lummis of the School of American Research given years ago that American Archaeology is alive and not a science of the dead. Before leaving Mexico City, Dr. Blom stated that he will study the modern scenes of the ancient Mayan Empire that flourished in the early centuries after Christ in southern Mexico and Central America. He will penetrate territory as yet unexplored, and hopes to fill in many blank spaces on modern maps of southern Mexico.

Dr. Blom is heading a truly cosmopolitan group of explorers, six in number. He himself is a Dainsh archaeologist and geographer with about four year's experience in the Mexican field, having first worked with Dr. Manuel Gamio, well-known Mexican archaeologist, who recently visited Santa Fe.

With him are two American college boys, who, Dr. Blom said, are boys in years and looks only. Louis Bristow, 21 years old, a medical student of Tulane University, will have the job of collecting anthropometric

data, such as the taking of foot and hand prints of modern Indians, as well as blood samples, and making measurements of any ancient bones or skeletons that may be encountered. This data will be studied later by scientists at Tulane University.

The second student, Felix McBryde, 20, has specialized in natural sciences. His hobby is birds, and he expects to be able to make many original observations on the side, in the "Land of the Quetzal," the bird whose feathers made the "plumed serpent" of Mexico famous. The two students were picked five months ago by the president of Tulane University and have been preparing for the trip ever since, McBryde studying photography, as he will take photographs and motion picture films of the expedition.

The fourth member of the party is Gustavo Kanter, 24 years old, a Guatemalan boy of German parentage, who speaks two of the Indian languages that will be encountered in the tropical jungles, Chug and Jacaltecan. The fifth is a Mexican of Spanish and Indian blood, Ciriaco Aguilar, aged 28, who speaks the Tzeltac tongue. Aguilar will manage the transportation of the party.

The sixth member of the party is Prof. Carlos Basauri, ethnologist of the Mexican department of education, who has made numerous ethnological studies of Indian races of Mexico for the department of rural education. Prof. Basauri will study manners, customs, religions, and other characteristics of the little-known races to be encountered, as well as gather physical anthropological data.

The expedition will be seven months on the trail which will take them through Tapachula, Comitan, Ocosingo and El Desierto de Tzendales, all in the Mexican state of Chiapas, to Flores on Lake Peten and Uaxactum in Guatemala, and then through Quintana

Roo and Yucatan. The expedition will end at Chichen Itza, where the Carnegie Expedition of Washington, D. C., is now excavating under the direction of Dr. Slyvanus Morley of Santa Fe, N. M.

Dr.. Blom is by temperament peculiarly fitted for exploration among strange people in unknown territory, for he has the reputation of having a "way" with Indians. The party will depend for the most of their food upon the success of these "ways" with the natives, and upon their rifles. Asked what Indians do who have never seen a white man when an exploration party approaches, Dr. Blom replied that they act like Americans when a circus comes to town. They stand around and stare and poke their noses into the baggage and equipment.

The party is taking along the minimum of impedimenta. The only food they carry is rice, beans, sugar, salt and coffee. The two college boys have had training in first aid and the party is equipped with medicines. They have all been inoculated "against everything," the archaeologist stated. They will arrive in Chiapas at the beginning of the dry season. The first part of the trail will be through tropical jungles where there is plenty of shade and water, but they are running certain risks when they get up into Quintana Roo and Yucatan later, unless the rainy season begins in time for them.

The difference between this archaeological expedition and others in the field is that they are especially equipped to study the modern characteristics of the strange races they will encounter, as well as the ruins of ancient temples and carvings on rock. Many races of Indians now existing in the territory they will cross have changed very little from prehistoric times, Dr. Blom said, and many customs exist today which can throw much light on archaeological mysteries.

An archaeologist will dig some strange object from the ground near a ruin, said Dr. Blom, and while he is theorizing as to what it is, a little Indian boy may come up and look at it and say, "Why my mother has one of those too." Thus many times, the explanation of ancient relics may lie in modern customs of the Indians, and the story of the past can be much better reconstructed by a study of the present, together with archaeological remains.

Curious Maya Pipe Discussed

While digging in the ground around the Temple of the Warriors, one of the most famous ancient Maya buildings in Chichen Itza, members of the exploring party of the Carnegie Institution of Washington headed by Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, of Santa Fe, N. M., during the last excavation season in Yucatan, came across a curious object that some people will again claim links the Mayas with the Egyptians and the Chinese. This object is a clay pipe in the form of a snake about 21 inches long. On its neck near the head is a round thing like the bowl of a pipe with a hole in the bottom that leads to the tail of the snake. It is very similar to the opium pipes that orientals smoke today. The discovery gave rise to much comment among the American archaeologists who are convinced that it really is a pipe. The supposition would confirm the idea that the Mayas, like the Egyptians and Chinese, had the drug habit and used intoxicating herbs. Inspector Eduardo Martinez Canton, member of the exploring party who represents the Mexican Department of Archaeology during the excavation seasons in Yucatan, believes the instrument is more likely to be one of the many types of incense burners the Mayas used to drive away the evil spirits from their

ritual festivals and when they were invoking the oracles for the New Year, rather than evidence of an ancient vice. He points to the records of Diego de Landa, third Bishop of Yucatan, who explored the peninsula in 1572. Bishop Landa left descriptions of what he saw and heard while he was trying to persuade the natives to leave their idolatrous rites and adopt Christianity, records which are to this day considered one of the best sources of Yucatan history. He describes many curious purification rites in which objects like this newly discovered clay pipe might have been used.

EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Frankish Graveyrad Uncovered

An important archaeological find, throwing light on the little-known period following the withdrawal of the Roman legions from the German frontier early in the fifth century A. D., has been made by Dr. Fritz Fremersdorf, of the Wallraff-Richartz Museum at Cologne. It consists of an ancient Frankish graveyard, which was discovered during excavations in an athletic park in one of the suburbs of the city. Thus far 35 burials have been uncovered, consisting of skeletons of both men and women. The latter have articles of household gear about them, and the men are equipped with their warriors' weapons. These consist for the most part of the typical Frankish battleax, the long sword and the lance. One skeleton has the head of a long lance beside its right foot, and on the left side extending from shoulder to knee, was the blade of a magnificent sword.

Boat of the Bronze Age

A boat, tied to its landing wharf for 3000 years, has been found buried under six feet of peat in an ancient bog in upper Suabia, according to Dr. Oscar Paret, a Stuttgart archaeologist. It is a dugout canoe about 15 feet long, hollowed out of the trunk of a giant oak. The sides, Dr. Paret says, were shaved down to a surprising thinness. Several paddles were found in it. A number of earthen vessels and bronze objects found in the turf around it date the boat as of the Bronze Age, about 1000 B. C., contemporary with the Siege of Troy and the reign of Solomon in Jerusalem. The boat was found at the end of one of three long wharves, which ran back to the vicinity of the remains of a number of houses. Apparently there was once a village on the edge of the bog, on solid ground separated from the open water of the lake by a wide marshy margin which could be crossed only by these causeways. When the village site was abandoned, the vegetation in the bog and the lake continued to grow until the lake disappeared and the piling up of the dead leaves and stems buried all the works of the ancient men who lived there and used to go fishing in their dugout canoes.

Volume by Sahagun Found in Vatican

Another page of Mexico's past has just come to light. One of the precious books of Bernadino de Sahagun, famous colonial historian who came to Mexico 400 years ago, has been discovered in a secret archive in the Vatican at Rome, and published for the first time in America in the Mexican Historical Review by Zelia Nuttal, well-known woman archaeologist of Mexico City. The book is called "Coloquies and Christian Doctrines

By Which The First Twelve San Francisco Friars Converted the Indians Of New Spain." It has both an Aztec and a Spanish text. The religious authorities of New Spain considered it dangerous to perpetuate the memory of the idolatrous practices of the Indians, and most of Sahagun's works were suppressed when the Inquisition was established in Mexico in 1572. Sahagun came to Mexico in 1529, mastered the Aztec language, and began to make researches on the religious and social customs and history of the native races prior to the Conquest in 1547 using an original method to get the most reliable information. He called together the elders of the tribes and the most learned men of the town, and got them to put down what they knew in their own hieroglyphics, and explain to him in Aztec as well. He worked without aid and against the opposition of his superiors for many years, and when he was an old man he was forced to destroy and revise the fruits of his work. His own history, however, which is one of the most noted records of its kind, tells, by the volume of work he actually did how much has been lost. For this reason the fragment that has now been discovered is an important find.—*Science Service.*

ORIENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Burials at Ur

A royal chariot 5,000 years old, the two asses that once drew it, and three grooms, each slain at his post, are the latest revelations from a royal tomb in ancient Ur of the Chaldees. The newest treasures from Ur

show that in 3500 B. C. Mesopotamia was far in advance of Egypt in material civilization, according to a report just received from C. Leonard Woolley, director of the joint archaeological expedition of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museums. The body of the king has not been found, but bodies of his musicians, servants, and gold decked women of his harem have been discovered in the burial chamber. A harp adorned with gold and lapis lazuli was the first clue to the royal burial. Against this harp, Mr. Woolley reports, was crouched a body, the arm bones actually mingling with the decayed wood of the sounding box, as if death overcame the harpist as he played. In a trench near the chariot lay the bodies of five men servants, and in two parallel rows lay ten harem women and two children. All the women were dressed alike, wearing the same elaborate headdress, huge crescent shaped gold earrings, and other ornaments—decked gaily for their venture into the next world with their royal master. A box, considered to be a clothes chest, was surrounded with piles of vases and bowls, copper tools and weapons, a scepter of lapis and gold, two gold lamps, a chalice, and a little gold toilet set. Around the chest, even under the piled offerings, lay human bodies, not properly laid out for burial, but huddled up as if death had overtaken them suddenly. "There is no question here of the faithful servant dying and being buried with his master," Mr. Woolley writes. "The grooms at the asses' heads were killed in cold blood. They were chattels which the king took with him in case he might have need of them hereafter, just as he took his silver and gold vessels, his heavy copper adze, a set of spears with golden heads, the women of his harem, and his gaming board and dice. In one part of the shaft area we found no objects of any kind, but here was a rectangle of large rough limestone

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, Editor.

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imbedded in clay. It may well be that this was the altar on which were sacrificed the human victims to the king's majesty." The moral aspects of the early civilization which the grave presents are wholly new and unexpected, Mr. Woolley declares. Somewhat similar customs obtained in the burial of kings of the first dynasty of Egypt. But that such a custom ever prevailed in Mesopotamia was undreamed of from historic records or from previous archaeological discoveries. "For the history of civilization the discovery is of the greatest importance in both its aspects," Mr. Woolley concludes. "It has supplied definite information which is absolutely new to science, and it affords material for theories still more far-reaching."

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy.

THE ORANGE WOMAN

(Sold at the International Exhibition at Berlin, Germany, 1927)

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy.

A Bedouin Woman of Carthace

(Painted in Tunisia, Africa, 1927)

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy.

THE ARAB NOBLE

(Painted at Tunis, 1927)

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy.

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Research Scholarship Created

At the monthly meeting of the New Mexico Historical Society held in the Palace of the Governors on Tuesday evening, January 17, it was voted unanimously to establish a traveling historical research scholarship. The Secretary of the Society, Lansing Bloom, was elected to the scholarship for 1928 with a stipend of $900. Mr. Bloom and family expect to sail for Spain in April. Mr. and Mrs. Bloom will spend a year in research in the archives at Seville and elsewhere in Europe where original sources for Southwestern history may be found. Mr. Bloom also goes as representative of the Museum of New Mexico, the School of American Research and the Historical Society at the Seville Exposition at which the United States government is erecting a noble building designed by William Templeton Johnson, a member of the Managing Committee of the School of American Research.

It was an interesting and well attended session of the Society. Mr. Bloom read his biennial report as secretary and treasurer which gave a synopsis of the Society's work and brought home the fact that its achievements have been many and noteworthy. He told of the efforts made by him to obtain the Ritch library which eventually was disposed of in greater part to the Huntington Library and other institutions with far more abundant means at their command. However, the Society already has on its shelves most of the volumes duplicated in the Ritch library, and in the Ritch Blue Book has practically all of the historic and romantic facts compiled from the meager original resources that had been com-

manded by Secretary Ritch. On the other hand, the Society has succeeded in obtaining invaluable material from sources in Italy, Spain, Germany and elsewhere adding considerably to already large riches, which however cannot be safely displayed until much needed library facilities are obtained. The Secretary reported that in the course of ordinary correspondence during the past two years mail had been received from every state in the Union and also the following foreign Countries: England, Ireland, Spain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Chile, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Tunis, Egypt, China, the Philippines, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Cuba, Brazil, Argentine, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mexico, Canada, and others. The membership of the Society has increased during the past two years but death has also made gaps in the ranks, the Necrology including the following: Honorary life member, Mrs. Eugene A. Carr; life members, Frank Springer, Edward E. Ayer, A. F. Spiegelberg and Roberts Walker; annual members, Andrieus A. Jones, F. S. Curtis, Jr., Grant Jackson, Leigh K. Patton, Benjamin M. Read, Chester H. Smith and Charles Morgan Wood.

The President, Paul A. F. Walter, with words of appreciation for the work of Miss Margery Bedinger, until recently librarian at State College, in laying the foundations for a library of New Mexicana, presented a compilation of New Mexico periodicals from the days of Padre Martinez' 'El Crepuscolo" to the present, made by her. It covers almost fifty typewritten pages and incidentally gives a survey of buried hopes of journalistic ambitions. The President recalled that as early as 1885, New Mexico had eight daily newspapers, or more than today, and that in the early eighties such places as

Socorro and Elizabethtown, had their dailies—Socorro as many as three of them. He pointed out that the list compiled by Miss Bedinger recalls the dozens of ghost cities of fifty or so years ago, mining camps that over night attained population figures not far from ten thousand and vanished almost as quickly, desert towns that for a time resisted drouth, floods and other misfortunes and then disappeared, each with a newspaper or two to record their happenings while there was a soul left in the neighborhood. The President recalled such publications as the "New Mexico Single Taxer," published in Raton 30 years ago; the Los Cerrillos "Rustler," "Prospector" and "Galisteo Democrat," published when Cerrillos was a rival of Santa Fe in population; the Golden "Retort," the Manzano "Gringo and Greaser" published in 1884 by Charles L. Kurtz; Ex-Governor Prince's "La Luz" published on his ranch at Angostura, the Albuquerque "Republican Review," which in 1872 was not only edited but also put into type and run off the press by a woman, Mrs. Leonor McGuinness; the "Las Vegas Gazette" which in 1873, stated editorially that "Albuquerque has lost her predominant position among the towns of New Mexico," La Solano published in the Indian pueblo of Laguna in 1880; "The Stockman," published way out on the open range at Quemado; and many other publications,—freak, lurid, English and Spanish,—concluding with a brief review of journalism in the Capital City which has seen more periodicals founded and more periodicals die than any other place in the Southwest, beginning with "El Pajo de Nuevo Mejico" edited by Governor Jose Chaves in 1845 and paid for out of government funds, and continuing with the Santa Fe Republican

founded in 1847, Amigo del Pais 1845, El Democrata 1859 published by Miguel Pino, and other pre-Civil War paper, including the anti-slavery "Santa Fe Gazette" founded in 1851 and suspended suddenly when General Sibley and his Confederates took possession of Santa Fe. More recent publications such as "The Regimental Flag" of 1874, "Christian Advocate" of 1880, and other forgotten papers of the Capital City were mentioned. It was stated that in those early days, newspapers were even more outspoken in their political diatribes and personal abuse than the press of today, astonishing as that may seem, for in those early days politicians were quick on the trigger and more than one newspaperman had to leave between sunset and sunrise to escape personal assault. The President recalled that even the Historical Society shared in those early day troubles as the following gently sacractic excerpt from the "Santa Fe Herald" in 1888 indicates: "As there had been considerable complaint on account of the closing of The Historical Society rooms, the matter was investigated today by The Herald and it was discovered that the whole difference could be easily and amicably adjusted. Secretary Lang opened the outside door today and Judge Prince the inside doors. The Herald extends congratulations and wishes everybody a long and happy life." The personalities of some of the editors of pioneer railroad days, such as "Russ" Kistler; "Billy" Berger, "Max" Frost, "Judge" Albright and others were recalled. In conclusion, the speaker drew attention to the fact that there are published in Santa Fe at the present time twelve periodicals which carry to the world news of activities in the historic old Capital.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Modernist Exhibit for January

The Modernist alcove during January had a number of choice canvasses. B. J. O. Nordfeldt, the dean of the group, had two New Mexico landscapes, one of a snow scene, which have a fascination about them that grows as one studies them in detail. Williard Nash exhibited three fine water colors, two of them landscapes and the third a figure, a nude, which show him quite at his best. J. G. Bakos contributes two portraits and a landscape, all three noteworthy. Raymond Johnson has another "Earth Rhythm" or as one irreverent visitor called it: "Earth Spasm," one of a series that never fails to draw comment and more than a passing glance from visitors. R. Walker, in his "Experiment" seems to follow Johnson's mood and although the newest and youngest in the group, seems quite certain of himself in his compositions. Walter Mruk is given an entire alcove for his water colors, the first exhibit he has made since his return after two years absence in the East. He is a member of the group and the following from a friendly pen in the Santa Fe New Mexican gives an inkling of what is in the mind of the Modernist, at least from the technical standpoint:

"Wladyslaw Mruk, who has been in the east for two years, studying with his former master John Thompson, is showing a group of water colors in the Museum which is worth serious attention. His Colorado Landscape has perfect plastic form and subtle organization, while Manitou Springs shows the artist's capacity for using nature for play in form and color. His figures are a fine example of musical rhythm of color and re-

veal a close observation of character and a study of posture. Central City is mural in feeling, the problem being approached from an entirely different attitude from the other paintings. The Cow picture is surprisingly different from the landscapes and figures: but is equally well held together. The subject from an anatomical point of view, is subordinated to the movement. The upper left of the picture, including a part of the fence, embraces the whole subject with an eye for movement, as one unit and not as so many individual cows. Color is used so as not to disturb the moving element. The unfortunate part of any exhibition in the Museum is the high cold pitch of the walls, as disturbing to water colors as it is to oil paintings. This is especially true in the Cow picture. Mr. Mruk has overcome all technical obstacles, and handles a difficult medium with simplicity and skill."

Lecture by George Palmer Putnam

Five hundred people gathered in the St. Francis Auditorium on Sunday, January 22, to hear the lecture on "Baffin Land" by George Palmer Putnam, Arctic explorer, writer, publisher and lecturer. Judge A. J. Abbott of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute presided and Dr. Edgar L. Hewett introduced the speaker. The lecture, intensely interesting in its delineation of Arctic scenery and conditions as well as description of incidents and episodes of the Putnam expedition last summer to practically unknown regions of the Far North, had an especial local appeal, for with the Expedition was Deric Nusbaum, youthful writer and archaeologist of the Mesa Verde National Park, but who calls Santa Fe his home. The excellent motion pictures taken on the trip revealed Deric taking part in hunting,

fishing, scientific exploration and the routine on ship board, much to his own delight as well as that of his friends, this being the first time he had seen the motion pictures. Los Alamos Ranch School and Sunmount generously furnished their motion picture projectors and Los Alamos School the technical staff to operate the machine. After the lecture a reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Putnam and son by the Woman's Museum Board, which like the lecture was attended by a typical Santa Fe crowd, including Indians, descendants of the Spanish Conquerors, federal and state officials from the Governor of the State on to visitors from afar, writers, painters, musicians, scientists,—a colorful and animated assembly. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam on their way from New York to San Francisco, spent three days in Santa Fe, visiting Santo Domingo and San Ildefonso, the latter on the annual feast day when the Buffalo, Mountain Sheep and Deer Ceremonies were staged. They were also the recipients of much social attention finding its climax in a Spanish costume party given in their honor at the home of A. M. Bergere, by Mrs. Adelina Otero Warren, Mrs. Jesse Nusbaum and Mrs. M. J. O'Bryan.

Garstang Lecture Next Month

Dr. John Garstang, honorary director of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America, on Saturday afternoon, January 21, addressed a distinguished audience at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on "The Forgotten Empire of the Hittites." Many notable figures in art and society circles in New York attended the lecture. Dr. Garstang will be in Santa Fe for three days, February 16, 17 and 18 and will deliver his lecture before the Archaeological

Societies on Friday evening, February 17, when a reception will be tendered him by the Woman's Museum Board.

IT IS WRITTEN

Spanish Number Art and Archaeology

The January number of *Art and Archaeology* is devoted entirely to "Spain" and in its more than sixty illustrations, beautifully printed, gives a cross-section of Spanish art and archaeology which the text by Spanish authors further illumines. The leading article "The Royal Academy of History in Spain" is by Vicente Castañeda. It is followed by an archaeological review, "From Tarshish to the Isles of Tin" by Jorge Bonsor; "The Beginnings of the Museum of Barcelona," by José Pijoan; "The Roman Theater of Merida" by José Ramón Mélida; and "The Riches of the Prado Museum" by F. J. Sánchez Cantón, in which the author remarks incidentally: "Notwithstanding the Kings of Spain were lords of so many countries in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, not a single picture came into their power through force or the right of conquest. Our monarchs were respectful with the artistic treasures of their various States and never despoiled subject lands for the benefit of Spain. The history of the paintings in the Prado is without a blemish. Philip II, so enthusiastic over beautiful pictures and so deeply interested in Flemish painting, ordered a copy of the *Retablo of the Mystic Lamb* of Ghent, and had no thought of possessing the original. This admirable copy was lost for Spain with many other paintings in the Napoleonic wars." The

comcluding article is Contemporary Spanish Art" by Santiago Ibero. Next to the American Archaeology numbers, this is the most interesting issue as yet published by *Art and Archaeology.*"

NEW MEXICO ARTISTS

Pearson In New York

Ralph M. Pearson is giving a lecture course on "What is Modern Art" before classes under the management of Sara Parsons at 10 East 53d street. Miss Parsons is the daughter of Sheldon Parsons of the Santa Fe Art group and was formerly Mrs. Victor Higgins of Taos.

Dasberg Paintings for Denver

During the 33d annual exhibition of the Denver Art Museum a group of artists and admirers of modern art were standing before the "autumn glow" which dominates Andrew Dasberg's painting of Chantet Lane when, in a covetous tone, one of them said impulsively "Let's Keep It." "Well, why not?" This from a patron of the arts who has yielded to the same urge many times. "Why not, indeed—if we want it?" So was born the "Let's Keep It" club, an organization without constitution, by-laws, officers, meeting dates, or formal membership, to be composed of those who feel a common bond of sympathy and the urge to add to the art treasures of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Ronnebeck undertook to present the plan to the friends of art in Denver. A tea followed—an artist's dinner and the trick was

done. Within a few days the purchase price was subscribed, the funds collected and the painting definitely was added to the permanent collection of paintings owned by the Denver Art Museum. Chantet Lane is one of the latest paintings by the Santa Fe artist who took third prize in the Carnegie International Exhibition recently in competition with European artists of the calibre of Matise and Derain—and we learn in a roundabout way that Mr. Dasberg considers it one of his most important paintings. The picture, coming from such a hand, is modern.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

Ufer Going East

Walter Ufer was in Santa Fe on Wednesday, January 18, on his way to New York where his exhibit at Macbeth Galleries opens next week. The Metropolitan Museum has purchased "His Wealth" painted at Taos.

PERSONAL MENTION

Aero Photographs by Wallace Springer

An entire page of rotogravure supplements to the Los Angeles Times and other metropolitan papers on Sunday, January 15, was given to reproductions of photographs taken by Lt. Wallace Springer, son of the late Dr. Frank Springer of the School of American Research. The photographs were taken on an aerial voyage from San Francisco to Colfax county, New Mexico, and include an aerial view of the Springer Ranch, of old Fort Union, and of the top of peaks more than 13,000 feet high over which the aeroplane that carried Lt. Springer

made its way. Lt Springer was in the flying service in France during the War.

Nusbaum in Santa Fe

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Nusbaum and son, Deric, arrived in Santa Fe on Friday, January 20, to attend the lecture on Sunday, January 22, of George Palmer Putnam, at the St. Francis Auditorium.

FIESTAS AND PAGEANTS

First American Show at Albuquerque

Press reports have it that Albuquerque has raised sufficient funds to guarantee the staging of the "First American Show" late in September of this year, in connection with agricultural and other exhibits. This is a revival of the annual State Fair with features of the Gallup Intertribal Festival and of the Santa Fe Fiesta added under the guidance of the redoubtable "Mike" Kirk whose experience as a showman at Gallup, at Los Angeles and in the East should guarantee a creditable and successful affair.

MEMBERSHIPS PAID

Paul B. Albright, new; Emmy Matt Rush, Mrs. R. P. Ervin, Mrs. R. C. Reid, Phoenix Public Library, H. F. Robinson, Ahlee James, W. W. Postlethwaite, Martha Bintliff, R. S. Ellison.

COMPLIMENTARY

"I enjoy the El Palacio very much. The last number carries a story of African archaeology. We know Doctor Collie very well as Logan Museum is in our town."—May L. Bauchle, Beloit, Wis.

"Sending my check as I don't want to be delinquent. What a wonderfully interesting magazine your *El Palacio* is! It's so comprehensive and keeps one in such close touch with everything in art and archaeology. I always enjoy it."—W. W. Postlewaite, Colorado Springs.

"I am enclosing check. I thoroughly enjoy *El Palacio* and that with *Art and Archaeology* makes mighty interesting reading."—Mrs. Joseph W. Hoblit, Atlanta, Ill.

"Herewith my check. This also includes the cost of your most interesting and attractive publication entitled *El Palacio*."—R. S. Ellison, Casper, Wyoming.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Gifts to Found Museum

Two splendid gifts to the University of New Mexico have been consummated through the initiative of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, gifts which mean the foundation of the much needed museum collections to which the University looks forward. Through the department of archaeology, Mr. and Mrs. Max Nordhaus have presented a valuable collection of ancient Pueblo and cliff-dwelling material, consisting mainly of pottery and stone implements excavated from the ruins in Socorro county on

the west side of the Continental divide. The collection embraces practically every type of pottery made by the ancient people of that region—food bowls, beautifully decorated in black on red, as well as the plain burnished black ware; many pitcher forms and water jars of the decorated black on white class; cooking pots and bowls in many variations of the coiling process, and other odd and interesting forms. The stone collection consists of hatchets, arrow polishers, and grinding utensils. The archaeology students hope that this generous gift may be followed by others representing the ancient cultures of the Rio Grande, San Juan and Gila valleys. A part of the collection may be seen on exhibition in the anthropology class room, No. 3, Administration building.

From the president of the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Mining Company in New York, the President of the University is in receipt of a deed conveying to the Regents of the University thirty acres of land on the San Pedro Grant in southern Santa Fe county, on which are situated the ruins of ancient Paako. This is the ruin of one of the towns surrendered to Oñate on the 12th of October, 1598, some ten years prior to the founding of Santa Fe. It was at this place that Fray Juan de Santa Maria was killed by the Indians in 1581. The ruins lie in the valley east of Sandia mountains, exactly twenty-five miles from Albuquerque. While they have been much dug over there has been no systematic investigation made. They will therefore afford a valuable training field for students of archaeology for many years and may add much to our knowledge of the ancient history of the Southwest. Because of its great historic and archaeological interest, this can be made into a most attractive little state park. The University is working with the State Museum and School of Research in Santa

Fe with a view to saving as many as possible of these sites for the people of New Mexico. In the acquisition of Paako the University acknowledges the good offices of Attorney Pearce Rodey of Albuquerque and Judge E. R. Wright of Santa Fe, attorney for the grant company.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Acquisition by British Museum

The most interesting of the acquisitions made this month by the trustees of the British Museum is the mazer of the parish church of Epworth, the home of the Wesleys in Lincolnshire. The bowl was probably presented to the church soon after it was made in 1525 or thereabouts. A faculty for its sale to a national institution was recently granted by the Chancellor of the diocese in view of the urgent need of money in the parish to pay for structural repairs. It is one of the largest known mazers, and in its beautiful shallow form in unlike the other specimens in the museum. An everted silver rim gives it a very noble contour, but the interior is at present disfigured by a 19th-century band of silver, a support which, it is believed, can be safely removed now that the danger of over-much handling has passed. This fine specimen of the later mazers lacks an inscription, and the centre boss has lost its enamel, as is usually the case; but the design on the boss, representing St. Andrew (to whom Epworth Church is dedicated) and St. John the Baptist, is clearly visible. The Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities has secured a marble relief dating from the end of the second century after

Christ, when there was a revival of Roman legend. It represents the arrival of Aeneas in Latium and his finding the white sow and her litter which, in accordance with the oracle given to him, indicated the place where he should found a city. The story is related by Vigil and by Dio Cassius, but is very rare in art. The only other complete representation is on a contorniate of the Antonine period in Paris, which follows closely but inexactly the details of the relief. In an abbreviated form it occurrs on a Greco-Roman gem in the museum collection. In the relief Aeneas is shown leading the young Ascanius to the cave in which the sow is suckling her young. Behind the sow is a fig tree, the *ficus ruminalis* which is always preserved in the Forum, and above the cave are buildings indicating the town of Laurentum. On the right of the scene is the fore-part of a ship in full sail, with her crew, from which Aeneas has just landed. This piece was formerly in the collection of Dr. Martin, of Florence.—*London Times.*

PRIMITIVE MAN

More Finds of Early Man

Extremely ancient fossil bones which may be those of the Heidelberg race of man, or of even earlier man-like creatures, have been found in the same region that yielded the famous Mauer jaw, the sole relic of this extinct human species so far accepted as authentic, The discoverer of the new fossils, Dr. Wilhelm Freudenberg of Frankfort-am-Main, states in a communication to the British anthropologist, Sir Arthur Smith Wood-

ward, that he has eighteen bone fragments of men or man-like apes, all collected in sand pits in the river deposits near Heidelberg. One of the fossils, a shin bone, is short, very heavy, and decidedly curved, resembling the corresponding bone in a gorilla. There is also the fragment of a thigh-bone with gorilline characteristics. A foot bone shows some resemblance to that of a chimpanzee. Associated with other bones of undoubted apes and monkeys were several which Dr. Freudenberg states are more strongly human in their shape, and which he considers to be the remains of a forerunner of Neanderthal man. Scientists are inclined to be somewhat conservative until all the evidence is in. The British scientific journal, Nature, comments editorially: "Paleontologists and anthropologists will await with great interest Dr. Freudenberg's detailed description of his finds. Remains of monkeys of Paleistocene age are known from Norfolk, the Thames valley, France and Germany, but no trace of the man-like apes has hitherto been discovered in Europe of later date than the lower Pliocene. If Dr. Freudenberg's results are confirmed, the search for the earliest ancestors of man in Europe is not so hopeless as it is commonly supposed to be." A single tooth, declared by its finder to be human or at least human-like in character, has been dug up in China, in a geological formation of about the same age as the one in which the German fossils were discovered, Dr. Davidson Black, of Peking Union Medical College, reports. It was found by Dr. Birger Bohlin, a paleontologist attached to the Geological Survey of China, at the same site that last year yielded other fossils claimed to be human, Dr. Black states that the new find is a molar tooth from an individual in the same stage of development represented by that of an eight-year-old modern European child.

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy.

THE WATER CARRIER, ITALY

From Painting by Gerald Cassidy.

Sidi Bou Said

(Arab Town near Tunis, North Africa)